## Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

## Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A dielectric-layer-provided copper foil, suitable for forming a capacitor layer, on whose one side, the foil having a dielectric layer is formed on one <u>side thereof, wherein, characterized in that:</u>

said dielectric layer is an inorganic-oxide sputter film formed on one side of the a copper foil in accordance with by a sputtering vapor deposition method,

wherein the inorganic-oxide sputter film has and having a thickness of 1.0 μm or less and a has pit-like defective portions disposed therein,

and wherein at least the pit-like defective portions are formed on the inorganicoxide sputter film is sealed by a polyimide resin.

2. (Currently Amended) The dielectric-layer-provided copper foil for forming a capacitor layer according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein:

an the inorganic-oxide sputter film is formed by using any one of or two or more of aluminum oxide, tantalum oxide, and barium titanate.

3. (Currently Amended) The dielectric-layer-provided copper foil for forming a capacitor layer according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein:

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the polyimide resin contains a dielectric filler.

4. (Currently Amended) The dielectric-layer-provided copper foil for forming a

capacitor layer according to of claim 1, characterized in that wherein:

a binder metal layer is interposed formed between a the copper foil layer and a

the dielectric layer.

5. (Currently Amended) The dielectric-layer-provided copper foil for forming a

capacitor layer according to of claim 4, characterized in that wherein:

a the binder metal layer is formed by any from one of the group selected from

cobalt, chromium, nickel, nickel-chromium alloy, zirconium, palladium, molybdenum,

tungsten, titanium, aluminum, platinum, and an alloy of one of these metals.

6. (Currently Amended) The dielectric-layer-provided copper foil for forming a

capacitor layer according to of claims 1, characterized in that wherein:

a high-melting-point metal layer is interposed formed between a the copper foil

layer and a the dielectric layer.

7. (Currently Amended) The dielectric-layer-provided copper foil for forming a

capacitor layer according to of claim 6, characterized in that wherein:

a the high-melting-point metal layer is formed by any from one of the group

selected from nickel, chromium, molybdenum, platinum, titanium, tungsten, and an alloy

of one of these metals.

(Currently Amended) The dielectric-layer-provided copper foil for forming a 8.

capacitor layer according to of claim 6, characterized in that wherein:

a high-melting-point metal layer and a binder metal layer are formed between a

copper foil layer and a dielectric layer.

(Currently Amended) A copper clad laminate for forming a capacitor layer, using 9.

the copper foil layer of the dielectric-layer-provided copper foil of claim 1 as a lower

electrode forming layer, characterized in that wherein:

an upper electrode forming layer is formed on the dielectric layer and to provide a

three-layer configuration formed by three layers consisting essentially of a lower

electrode forming layer, a dielectric layer, and an upper electrode forming layer is used.

(Currently Amended) The copper clad laminate for forming a capacitor layer, 10.

using the copper foil layer of the dielectric-layer-provided copper foil of claim 1 as a

lower electrode forming layer, characterized in that wherein:

a binder metal layer and an upper electrode forming layer are formed on the

dielectric layer and to provide a four-layer configuration formed by four layers as

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consisting essentially of a lower electrode forming layer, a dielectric layer, a binder

metal layer, and an upper electrode forming layer is used.

11. (Currently Amended) A copper clad laminate for forming a capacitor layer, using

the copper foil layer of the dielectric-layer-provided copper foil of claim 1 as a lower

electrode forming layer, characterized in that wherein:

a high-melting-point metal layer and an upper electrode forming layer are formed

on the dielectric layer and to provide a four-layer configuration is used which is formed

by four layers consisting essentially of a lower electrode forming layer, a dielectric layer,

a high-melting-point metal layer, and an upper electrode forming layer.

12. (Currently Amended) A copper clad laminate for forming a capacitor layer, using

the copper foil layer of the dielectric-layer-provided copper foil of claim 1 as a lower

electrode forming layer, characterized in that wherein:

a high-melting-point metal layer, a binder metal layer, and an upper electrode

forming layer are formed on the dielectric layer and to provide a five-layer configuration

is used which is formed by five layers consisting essentially of a lower electrode forming

layer, a dielectric layer, a binder metal layer, a high-melting-point metal layer, and an

upper electrode forming layer.

13. (Currently Amended) A copper clad laminate for forming a capacitor layer, using

the copper foil layer of the dielectric-layer-provided copper foil of claim 4 as a lower

electrode forming layer, characterized in that wherein:

an upper electrode forming layer is formed on the dielectric layer and to provide a

four-layer configuration is used which is formed by four layers consisting essentially of a

lower electrode forming layer, a binder metal layer, a dielectric layer, and an upper

electrode forming layer.

14. (Currently Amended) A copper clad laminate for forming a capacitor layer, using

the copper foil layer of the dielectric-layer-provided copper foil of claim 4 as a lower

electrode forming layer, characterized in that wherein:

a binder metal layer and an upper electrode forming layer are formed on the

dielectric layer and to provide a five-layer configuration is used which is formed by five

layers consisting essentially of a lower electrode forming layer, a binder metal layer, a

dielectric layer, a binder metal layer, and an upper electrode forming layer.

15. (Currently Amended) A copper clad laminate for forming a capacitor layer, using

the copper foil layer of the dielectric-layer-provided copper foil of claim 4 as a lower

electrode forming layer, characterized in that wherein:

a high-melting-point metal layer and an upper electrode forming layer are formed

on the dielectric layer and to provide a five-layer configuration is used which is formed

by five layers consisting essentially of a lower electrode forming layer, a binder metal

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layer, a dielectric layer, a high-melting-point metal layer, and an upper electrode forming

layer.

16. (Currently Amended) A copper clad laminate for forming a capacitor layer, using

the copper foil layer of the dielectric-layer-provided copper foil of claim 4 as a lower

electrode forming layer, characterized in that wherein:

a high-melting-point metal layer, a binder metal layer, and an upper electrode

forming layer are formed on the dielectric layer and to provide a six-layer configuration

is used which is formed by six layers consisting essentially of a lower electrode forming

layer, a binder metal layer, a dielectric layer, a binder metal layer, a high-melting-point

metal layer, and an upper electrode forming layer.

17. (Currently Amended) A copper clad laminate for forming a capacitor layer, using

the copper foil layer of the dielectric-layer-provided copper foil of claim 6 as a lower

electrode forming layer, characterized in that wherein:

an upper electrode forming layer is formed on the dielectric layer and to provide a

four-layer configuration is used which is formed by four layers consisting essentially of a

lower electrode forming layer, a high-melting-point metal layer, a dielectric layer, and an

upper electrode forming layer.

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18. (Currently Amended) A copper clad laminate for forming a capacitor layer, using

the copper foil layer of the dielectric-layer-provided copper foil of claim 6 as a lower

electrode forming layer, characterized in that wherein:

a binder metal layer and an upper electrode forming layer are formed on the

dielectric layer and to provide a five-layer configuration is used which is formed by five

layers consisting essentially of a lower electrode forming layer, a high-melting-point

metal layer, a dielectric layer, a binder metal layer, and an upper electrode forming layer.

19. (Currently Amended) A copper clad laminate for forming a capacitor layer, using

the copper foil layer of the dielectric-layer-provided copper foil of claim 6 as a lower

electrode forming layer, characterized in that wherein:

a high-melting-point metal layer and an upper electrode forming layer are formed

on the dielectric layer and to provide a five-layer configuration is used which is formed

by five layers consisting essentially of a lower electrode forming layer, a high-melting-

point metal layer, a dielectric layer, a high-melting-point metal layer, and an upper

electrode forming layer.

20. (Currently Amended) A copper clad laminate for forming a capacitor layer, using

the copper foil layer of the dielectric-layer-provided copper foil of claim 6 as a lower

electrode forming layer, characterized in that wherein:

a high-melting-point metal layer, a binder metal layer, and an upper electrode

forming layer are formed on the dielectric layer and to provide a six-layer configuration

is used which is formed by six layers consisting essentially of a lower electrode forming

layer, a high-melting-point metal layer, a dielectric layer, a binder metal layer, a high-

melting-point metal layer, and an upper electrode forming layer.

21. (Currently Amended) A copper clad laminate for forming a capacitor layer, using

the copper foil layer of the dielectric-layer-provided copper foil of claim 8 as a lower

electrode forming layer, characterized in that wherein:

an upper electrode forming layer is formed on the dielectric layer and to provide a

five-layer configuration is used which is formed by five layers consisting essentially of a

lower electrode forming layer, a high-melting-point metal layer, a binder metal layer, a

dielectric layer, and an upper electrode forming layer.

22. (Currently Amended) A copper clad laminate for forming a capacitor layer, using

the copper foil layer of the dielectric-layer-provided copper foil of claim 8 as a lower

electrode forming layer, characterized in that wherein:

a binder metal layer and an upper electrode forming layer are formed on the

dielectric layer and to provide a six-layer configuration is used which is formed by six

layers consisting essentially of a lower electrode forming layer, a high-melting-point

metal layer, a binder metal layer, a dielectric layer, a binder metal layer, and an upper

electrode forming layer.

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23. (Currently Amended) A copper clad laminate for forming a capacitor layer, using

the copper foil layer of the dielectric-layer-provided copper foil of claim 8 as a lower

electrode forming layer, characterized in that wherein:

a high-melting-point metal layer and an upper electrode forming layer are formed

on the dielectric layer and to provide a six-layer configuration is used which is formed by

six layers consisting essentially of a lower electrode forming layer, a high-melting-point

metal layer, a binder metal layer, a dielectric layer, a high-melting-point metal layer, and

an upper electrode forming layer.

(Currently Amended) A copper clad laminate for forming a capacitor layer, using 24.

the copper foil layer of the dielectric-layer-provided copper foil of claim 8 as a lower

electrode forming layer, characterized in that wherein:

a high-melting-point metal layer, a binder metal layer, and an upper electrode

forming layer are formed on the dielectric layer and to provide a seven-layer

configuration is used which is formed by seven layers consisting essentially of a lower

electrode forming layer, a high-melting-point metal layer, a binder metal layer, a

dielectric layer, a binder metal layer, a high-melting-point metal layer, and an upper

electrode forming laver.

25. (Currently Amended) A copper clad laminate for forming a capacitor layer using

the dielectric-layer-provided copper foil of claim 9, characterized in that wherein:

an upper electrode forming layer uses any one a member selected from the

group consisting essentially of copper, aluminum, silver, and gold.

(Currently Amended) A method for manufacturing the dielectric-layer-provided 26.

copper foil for forming a capacitor layer of claim 1, characterized in that said method

comprising:

forming an inorganic-oxide sputter film having a thickness of 1.0 µm or less is

formed on one side of the copper foil by using the a sputtering vapor deposition method,

and

embedding and sealing at least a pit-like defective portion generated on the

inorganic-oxide sputter film is embedded and sealed with a polyimide resin by the a

polyimide-resin electrodeposition method.

(Currently Amended) A method for manufacturing a dielectric-layer-provided 27.

copper foil for forming a capacitor-layer of claim 4, characterized in that said method

comprising:

forming a binder metal layer is formed on the one side of a copper foil,

forming an inorganic-oxide sputter film having a thickness of 1.0 µm or less is

formed on the binder metal layer by using the a sputtering vapor deposition method,

and

embedding and sealing at least a pit-like defective portion generated on the

inorganic-oxide sputter film is embedded and sealed with a polyimide resin by the a

polyimide-resin electrodeposition method.

28. (Currently Amended) The A method for manufacturing a dielectric-layer-provided

copper foil for forming a capacitor layer according to claim 6, characterized in that said

method comprising:

forming a high-melting-point metal layer is formed on the one side of a copper foil,

and forming an inorganic-oxide sputter film having a thickness of 1.0  $\mu m$  or less is

formed on the high-melting-point metal layer by using the a sputtering vapor deposition

method, and

embedding and sealing at least a pit-like defective portion generated on the

inorganic-oxide sputter film is embedded and sealed with a polyimide resin by the a

polyimide-resin electrodeposition method.

29. (Currently Amended) The A method for manufacturing a dielectric-layer-provided

copper foil for forming a capacitor layer according to claim 8, characterized in that said

method comprising:

forming a high-melting-point metal layer is formed on the one side of a copper foil.

and forming a binder metal layer is formed on the high-melting-point metal layer,

and forming an inorganic-oxide sputter film having a thickness of 1.0 µm or less is

formed on the binder metal layer by using the a sputtering vapor deposition method,

and

embedding and sealing at least a pit-like defective portion generated on the

inorganic-oxide sputter film is embedded and sealed with a polyimide resin by the a

polyimide-resin electrodeposition method.

30. (Currently Amended) The A method for manufacturing a dielectric-layer-provided

copper foil for forming a capacitor layer according to claim 27, characterized in that said

method further comprising:

using the a polyimide-resin electrodeposition method uses wherein an

electrodeposition solution contains а dielectric-filler containing polyimide

electrodeposited solution containing dielectric fillers in a polyimide electrodeposited

solution, and

wherein a dielectric powder having a substantially-spherical perovskite structure

in which an average particle diameter  $D_{IA}$  ranges between 0.05 and 1.0  $\mu$ m, an

accumulated particle diameter D<sub>50</sub> according to the laser-diffraction-scattering particle-

size-distribution measuring method ranges between 0.1 and 2.0 µm, and the value of

coherence degree shown as D<sub>50</sub>/D<sub>IA</sub> by using the accumulated particle diameter D<sub>50</sub> and

the average particle diameter D<sub>IA</sub> obtained from an image analysis is 4.5 or less is used

for the dielectric fillers.

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(Currently Amended) The  $\underline{A}$  method for manufacturing a dielectric-layer-provided 31.

copper foil for forming a capacitor layer according to claim 30, characterized in that

wherein:

the content of dielectric fillers in a dielectric-filler-containing polyimide

electrodeposited solution ranges between 75 and 90 wt%.